

A college community in crisis

Dialogue sought by students, faculty

By Steve Toomajian

A minority group of faculty and administrators is scurrying to find a solution to a student sit-in which brought city police to the campus for the first time in SF State history.

President John Summerskill yesterday declared a 24 hour-a-day open door policy on the campus for an indefinite period.

This move, Summerskill said, will permit "productive dialogue" between concerned students and faculty members.

However only 50 faculty members showed up last night to speak with the students.

Earlier in the day an emergency meeting of the general faculty had been called at which some 400 faculty members supported Summerskill's suggestion to unlock the doors and engage in dialogue.

That minority segment of faculty which spent last night at the Ad building is also organizing meetings and circulating petitions today in an effort to resolve the dissatisfactions of the demonstrators.

The demonstrations are headed by a core of Students for a Democratic Society members. They're latest demand is that amnesty be granted to the 25 students arrested Tuesday night.

The four original demands remain.

- * Cancel Air Force ROTC contract;
- * Renew contract of Juan Martinez, Mexican-American history professor;
- * Admit 400 non-white "non-qualified" freshmen next semester;
- * Hire more non-white faculty to fill most of nine faculty positions in tutorial program for the 400 students.

As many as 400 demonstrators sat-in last night and stayed throughout the morning. They voted to continue pressure throughout the day, but for the first time said they will agitate employees in the building.

Thus far the demonstrators have limited their tactics to peaceful sit-ins.

The one episode of intense confrontation came Tuesday at 10 p. m. when Summerskill ordered the Ad building doors locked as usual.

The demonstrators elected 25 persons to remain in the building. The rest waited outside on the sidewalk and street and in the parking lot at the steps of the Ad building.

About 50 helmeted policemen, mostly from the San Francisco tactical squad, then moved in on the Ad building.

The angry crowd kept up a continual barrage of chants as



SF State demonstrators eyeball to eyeball with the San Francisco Police Department's Tactical Squad - Photo by Bob Hirschfeld

police entered the building, a semi-circle of police separating the wagons from the chanting crowd.

One by one the 25 demonstrators were led from the building into the paddy wagons to the cheers of the crowd.

The paddy wagons full, the crowd was still between the wagons and the street.

Suddenly a line of police

charged forward, driving the crowd back. The first paddy wagon boomed out of the packing area and down the street.

But the crowd, now grown to 750 or more, quickly regrouped and continued their chants: "Kill the pigs, free the cops!," "Pigs off campus!," "Hey mister can we have our campus back?."

The crowd, as soon as the second paddy wagon went by, re-

grouped once more. The police also regrouped into a line, standing face to face with the screaming crowd.

Suddenly they bolted forward into the crowd once again, this time driving the demonstrators up the street and onto the lawn adjacent to the Ad building.

The police finally drove away at 11:10, one hour after setting

foot onto the campus.

Tension was cooled last night by the open door policy which negated the possibility of arrests for trespassing.

The minority group from the faculty is arranging meetings to head off any major confrontations, though the demonstrators have indicated the sit-in may not be entirely peaceful today.

PHOENIX

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Eight Pages

Language barrier in the Mission

By Paula Moran

A young Spanish-speaking teacher in a Mission District elementary school was fired from her job as an instructor in the bilingual program.

The reason - she spoke English with an accent.

This is a typical problem in the Mission District unemployment scene, according to the director of Arriba Juntos, Lee Soto.

Soto worked for several years as an employment specialist for the SF Urban League before his present role as head of the Mission community action group.

Figures

"Unemployment figures are deceptive here. So is the underemployment picture," Soto said.

"The problem is more widespread than the figures indicate."

As of the 1960 census, 20 per cent of SF's unemployed live in the Mission District - a percentage higher than any other area in the city.

Previously unemployment and the drive to create jobs was focused on the Negro community.

"Here in the Mission unemployment compares with and is actually greater than that in pre-

dominately Negro areas," Soto said.

Reasons

There are several reasons why this is true, Soto said. These are:

- * The language barriers in the Mission District
- * Differences in orientation - many of the Mission's unemployed are new to this country
- * Discrimination exists because of a Latin American accent

"A person from Europe with the same educational background will be more readily accepted for employment than the person from Latin America," Soto said.

Unskilled

There is a different kind of immigrant coming to SF from Mexico than those from Central and South America, according to Soto. Those who are skilled stay in Mexico because they "have it made," Soto said.

Mexicans coming to the U. S. are poor, uneducated and untrained.

"These people are unemployable. SF has a limited number of jobs in skilled labor. Industry is not coming into the city, and very few immigrants are willing to move out of the Mission District to other parts of the Bay Area," Soto said.

The immigrants from other Latin American countries include a number of professional people - doctors, dentists, teachers.

"These persons are also unemployable for the time being. The doctor or dentist who wanted to practice his profession here would have to go through medical school again in this country. Many are too old to want to do this, so they are retrained for a lesser job in their field," Soto said.

This is the function of the Arriba Juntos New Careers program. New Careers is aimed at the immigrant with some educational background. They are placed in a training program at the Univer-

Newsman assist minorities

A committee to assist minority groups enter the news profession has been recently formed by several Bay Area newspapermen.

The Newsman's Job Referral Committee is sponsored by the Human Rights Committee of the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild.

Lynn Ludlow, part-time instructor of Journalism at SF State and reporter for the Examiner, created the committee.

Help

The Newsman's Committee hires no one, but will aid persons applying for jobs, with priority to those of minority background.

Eligible job applicants will be sent to the seven local papers in the Guild when there are job openings.

The committee will assist in writing job resumes and formal applications and also sponsor letters of recommendation for the job hunters.

"We hope to line up permanent and temporary summer jobs as copy boys, editorial writers and reporters," Ludlow said.

Liaison Project

The committee plans a student liaison project for college journalism and other students who are also interested in newspaper work.

Committee will send its members (professional newspapermen) to local colleges and universities.

They will request that editors of school papers hire or recruit more minority staff members.

White

"People need experience before getting a professional newspaper job. Working on a college paper is a good stepping stone. But the college papers are just as white as the downtown



The police cleared the streets immediately after the arrests

Deferments deferred for grad students

While colleges and universities are gambling on what their fall attendance in graduate schools will be, legislation introduced recently into the Senate and House denounce the present draft system.

Schools are overaccepting graduate applications in anticipation of the increased draft of these students.

Draft law changes early this year made all graduate students eligible for the draft except those who are in their second or later year of graduate study after this semester.

Deferments

Graduate students in ministry, medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, osteopathy or optometry are also exempt from the draft.

"We are accepting about the same number of graduate students at SF State this year as we did last year," said Larry Foster, associate dean of students.

"But in effect we are accepting more students. Last year's enrollment was above what the budget called for. Instead of cutting back the enrollment to fit the budget, we are keeping it the same, expecting a loss of graduate students to the draft," he said.

Selective Service Director

Lewis B. Hershey and the Johnson Administration have recently been denounced by five Republican Congressmen.

They accused the Administration of having "irresponsibly failed to deal constructively with an issue as important as the draft."

In a continuing effort to get the present draft laws changed, new legislation has been introduced into the Senate and House.

Two Democratic Senators proposed changes that would reduce the service of draftees from 24 to 18 months.

Proposals

House measures introduced would require the drafting of 19-year-olds first, with a 30 day delay after notice of induction.

Draft boards would have to abide by uniform national requirements for all deferments and the entrance standards for enlistment would be no lower than for the draft.

If there is no change in present draft laws, some schools believe graduate enrollments could decline by as much as 50 percent. If this happens:

Teaching assistants would be fewer when undergraduates enrollments would be greater. Large schools like UC at Ber-

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Peeling paint and crumbling steps are a fixture in the Mission District

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We are ashamed

Were we younger, we might cry.
Were we older and more cynical, we might shrug.
But we are neither.

With our President powerless by virtue of the antideluvian educational politics of this state, and with our student body split asunder on the issues in dispute, our faculty was our last hope for any meaningful leadership in the conflict which has this community on the tightrope between anarchy and fascism.

And our faculty has fled.
Or most of them.

The issues at hand were serious enough to have brought the police on this campus for the first time in its history. They were serious enough for a number of students to face arrest. And they were serious enough for the college to be declared open on a 24 hour a day basis while the combined forces of faculty and students sought some resolution of them.

And our faculty has fled.
Or most of them.

Fewer than 50 of the 1100 professors purportedly dedicated to the maintenance of this college as an educational institution were sufficiently concerned to be present here last night. And to put their efforts, feeble though they might be, to the task of resolving the issues that collectively face us.

The others were presumably occupied elsewhere.

Of those who were here, we are proud to have been associated with them. Their small numbers may have rendered them impotent, but they tried.

Of those who left, we are ashamed.
Terribly ashamed.

Brian Lawson

Objectivity isn't

A newspaper is a strange and wonderful thing. As one of the most obvious symbols of the society newspapers are often given more credit than is their due, and are often held responsible for what they cannot change.

To many people the newspaper has become inseparably linked with that amorphous conglomeration of people and institutions in power, "the establishment." To these people, the black, the militant, the hip, the disenfranchised, the newspaper is a mouthpiece for right, left, or middle-of-the-road propaganda.

A summary conclusion that the newspaper is a mouthpiece for the establishment is no more valid than any other generalization. A newspaper is a complex organism. Created to fulfill the needs of a society, or part of that society, it has evolved its own myths and half-truths until few people, even those in the trade, can hazard a definition.

Hutchins' Report

In 1947 a committee was set up to look at the newspaper. The Hutchins' Report set down a complex system of guidelines on what should be done to improve the performance of the press. However, the suggested remedies are based on a negative set of suppositions: the Hutchins' committee said what shouldn't be done, but offered little insight into what should be done.

Often, something can only be defined by what it is not, rather than what it is, and a newspaper can best be seen and understood by what it is not.

A newspaper is not objective. Objectivity is a myth created partially by the press, and partially by the society that would believe a newspaper must tender, as Joe Friday often said on "Dragnet," "just the facts, man."

A newspaper is composed of people from within the society, and it functions within the society. It cannot be objective. With this in mind the best that can be hoped for is that the biases of the reporter, and the city editor, and the publisher, will cancel each other out and allow a subjective appraisal of both sides of an issue to evolve.

A newspaper is not a molder of opinion, the purveyor of public morality or mores, or a "watch-dog of government."

The most successful newspaper is one that best gauges the tenor of the times. A newspaper is a projection of what the society is. If a newspaper is fraught with violence, that violence is within the society, it wasn't created by the newspaper. If a society is racist the newspaper simply reflects that racism.

Stances

Fortunately there are many newspapers: for every Oakland Tribune there is a Berkeley Barb. Since total objectivity, or even a close approximation, is impossible, a reader need only pick a newspaper whose stance matches his own.

The potential danger of the newspaper doesn't reside in the fact that it is subjective, but rather in the fact that it may become the sole subjectivity. A newspaper is a mass of contradictions. It supposedly does what no other institution, or individual, can do: be objective in a subjective world. It supposedly leads the society, and at the same time caters to the individual needs of a multitude of readers. It must make money to survive and thereby preserve a certain amount of freedom, and at the same time it must not pander to public demands. A newspaper is what cannot be.

The result is very simple, you pay your money and take your chances. And as long as there are two newspapers around, your chances really aren't bad.



Bruce Campbell

Mass media -- and pious prejudice

Radio and television newscasters pride themselves on their non-partisan approach to the parade of daily events. Only occasionally do they allow personal opinion to infect their objectivity, and even then, it is often negligible. But it would be interesting if the listener could strip away the tough polish of professional piety, revealing mass media prejudices.

Several months ago I tried this with several newscasters during a major news event, and combined what I thought to be their subliminal prejudices and came up with the following: "... Robert Runtly Roberts here, first with early morning news flashes. ...

Well, fellow countrymen, it was another red letter day for the free world and the destiny of mankind. The tiny country of Mugwhimp in the province of ...

New editor for Phoenix

The editors for next semester's PHOENIX have been selected and are preparing to tackle the problems of the weekly paper that comes out once a month.

Production was hampered this semester by a lack of funds, both from advertising and a depleted Department of Journalism account.

Managing editor Walter Couick promises a registration issue of PHOENIX published the first week of school next September.

John Davidson was chosen as news editor.

Howard Finberg will be copy editor.

Leonard Sellers, a journalism junior, is the new business/advertising manager. He said the PHOENIX's financing will "definitely be better" next semester.

"It took one semester to convince advertisers that we were here to stay. Selling ads will be easier now. And the Journalism Department is budgeted for next semester," Sellers said.

PHOENIX

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Section editors this edition: National-International: Walter Couick; Campus-City: John Davidson; Arts and Sciences: Steve Toomajian.

Outer Phantasia was rescued from the iron-fisted tyranny of Communism yesterday through the eagle-eyed vigilance of the Central Instestinal Avengers, an American financed student group dedicated to the perpetuation of the 'Yankee Weenie' while aiding government purges on the side for tax deductible purposes.

CIA

The CIA attack was made against the entrenched forces of Yami Z. Yogi, a Marxist zealot of Irish descent. The successful coup against Yogi was spearheaded by a converted Christian patriot named Whu Fat Su who attacked the Presidential Palace while riding an Army mule up St. Peter's Boulevard.

The coup was bolstered by 10,000 screaming Mugwhimpian anti-communist-ultra-Christian-pro-American cannibals who carried King James Bibles and Ouija boards while singing "I'm a Jesus Cowboy in the Holy Ghost Corral" to the beat of bongo drums.

The CIA coup was made necessary when Yogi took control of the government two weeks ago when he received 99 per cent of the votes in a UN-controlled election ... and now, a short word from our sponsor:

"Citizens! This is National Law Week, and so make an effort to patronize your nearest police sta-

tion for its special 'Property Owner Gun Sale.' Also see educational demonstrations of mortars, stoner rifles, flame throwers and nerve gas used to quell anti-war sit-ins ... Remember, it is YOUR duty to attend! This message was presented by the National Rifle Association ... and now back to the news ..."

"Roberts here ... The successful pro-American revolutionaries indicated that God, Tarzan, and Gigantor had been crucial allies in the conflict. Whu Fat Su also gave credit to a surprise appearance by Jesus who tricked enemy soldiers into walking on the water and drowning.

They saw Jesus walking on water and so the filthy pigs thought they could pull the same stunt. Su chuckled with a kindly twinkle in his glass eye.

Su also noted that a roving band of Archangels, Superman, Captain Whirlybird and several other unidentified Divinities had dropped napalm on Yogi's forces.

The CIA freedom fighter announced a huge democracy barbecue after skirmishes were concluded. It will feature Yogi as the main dish with his officers as trimming.

In an impromptu victory press conference, Su candidly commented from a CIA prepared statement that he was now the

people's President of Mugwhimp and was ready to accept tribute in the finest spirit of Pax Mugwhimpus.

He additionally announced that Yogi's land reforms for the peasants would be abolished, and the land returned to the rightful owners: The Coca Cola and Standard Oil companies.

Milton

"We cannot allow disrespect for the rights of others," Su proclaimed to the tumultuous cheers of his cannibal cohorts. "Above all, we must have law and order!"

As a step towards law and order, Su added that anyone caught wearing long hair, beards, and beads would be shot on the spot and added to the menu.

Though most nations throughout the world have accountably condemned the popular takeover, reaction in the U. S. has been consistently favorable.

Vice President Hubert Hydeous said that the takeover in Mugwhimp marked "the birth of a nation" and a new high for the "politics of hope."

President Little Brains Hogson was warned by the fact that Mugwhimp was now run by "ordinary common folk." He also expressed a fervent desire to be invited to the barbecue ... This is Robert Runtly Roberts ... have a good day!"

Lee Heidhues

The true believers believe

Eric Hoffer in *The True Believer* discusses factors which motivate people to join popular causes. The true believer phenomena has manifested itself in the past four years as United States involvement in the Vietnamese war increased. Various levels of the population have aligned themselves, on one side or another, depending to a large extent on what media they relied on.

The country has divided itself into "hawk" and "dove" factions depending on their support or opposition to the Vietnam conflict. Until recently the pro-war groups outnumbered the smaller, but more vocal peace movements.

The reason for this would seem to hinge on the idea that America is basically a conservative nation and flag waving is much more acceptable than parading for peace. The number of true believers in America is not very large. However, the support hard core pro and anti-Vietnam people have received depends on who is talking, writing or televising them.

Mass media has brought about the polarization of opinion in the United States more than anything else during the Vietnam war.

The role newspapers and other media have played seems to indicate that some forms of communication are the real true believers in America.

William Randolph Hearst, Jr., whose father fanned the flames of patriotism in more than one war, has certainly done his part for Vietnam. The Hearst newspapers have saturated the public with anti-Communist copy and made the Vietnamese fighting us to be the devil in disguise.

Various forms of media which supported American involvement have changed their thinking and correspondingly so has the American population. People in the U.S. are largely apathetic and susceptible to manipulation. Mass media influenced public opinion early in the war and as communication in the last year changed its attitudes, so did the public.

Hoffer writes, "Dying and killing seem easy when they are part of a ritual, ceremonial and dramatic performance or game."

Followers

The German people, basically autocratic, were willing to follow Hitler to the end. The Russians and British during World War II rallied to the defense of beleaguered homelands and despite the dying and suffering there was something which moved men to action and unflinching loyalty.

Vietnam has hardly moved men to action and unabashed loyalties to America.

In May 1966 President Johnson called critics of our Vietnam involvement "nervous nellys." It was as if the President expected

everybody to fall into line, follow the leader and play true believer.

After all, it was the Communists who were out to spread the doctrine and engulf the world.

Get Into Line

When LBJ began his Vietnam escalation he was in effect asking the diverse American public to become true believers and show the Communists we were united against them. However, the American public, excluding the vocal "hawks" wanted nothing to do with the war.

It wasn't until mass media began bringing the conflict into the American home that public opinion really changed. When one could turn on the news and watch American bombers destroy Vietnam, American Marines burning Vietnamese villages and New York Times correspondent Harrison Salisbury telling the public we were bombing civilian areas public opinion began to change.

It took more than three years to bring about a radical change in public opinion. However, the mass media with its tremendous influence brought about the opposition to a war which has polluted the American conscience.

With such power one might ask: Can the mass media make true believers out of the public? Joseph Goebbels did it in Germany.

Will it ever happen here?

Nine unit teaching load sought

If enough support is mustered from within its own ranks the faculty plans to accept no more than a nine unit teaching load for the spring semester.

At a May 7 meeting, SF State's two principal faculty groups formed a joint action committee to gain that support.

The American Federation of Teachers (AFT) and the Association of California State College Professors (ACSCP) have sent out pledge ballots to the faculty. Results are due Friday.

Pledge

The pledge, which is statewide, asks college professors "not to accept a teaching load in excess of nine units (eight units on quarter calendar campuses) as of the spring semester 1969."

The AFT-ACSCP action was initiated after the Board of Trustees and State College Chancellor Glenn Dumke warned against any "across-the-board" action on the part of the faculty.

The mandatory 12 unit teaching load has long been a sore point with state college faculty, besides being a drawback to recruiting.

Egg

Newman Fisher, chairman of the SF State ACSCP said that "We don't want to be standing with egg on our faces... we're going to play this campaign by ear."

But Fisher noted that "a lot of conservative-minded professors are in favor of a teaching load reduction."

He added that Dumke had tried to enact legislation through the Board of Trustees against the faculty moves, but had failed.

Peter Radcliffe, head of SF State's AFT is more optimistic concerning the pledge campaign.

"I think we'll get the faculty support," he said. "We're planning a short, hard-hitting drive because the spring schedules are made up in October. This means we will be busy during the summer," he added.

"I think that Dumke is starting to work pretty hard on a teaching load reduction," Radcliffe said. "We've got him running."

Deferments in question

(Continued from Page 1)

keley, which rely on teaching assistants for much of its undergraduate instruction, would be hard hit.

• With fewer teaching assistants, larger schools would have to hire more costly part-time teachers or put larger loads on its present staff.

• Research manpower could be hit hard. Research assistants who do the bulk of university research under the guidance of professors would drop in number of have to take over the teaching load left by the teaching assistants.

• If research contract deadlines were not met due to this added load of instruction, a source of income could be lost to the universities, and science faculty might be drawn to industry.

• Smaller graduate student bodies would also mean less tuition. Although tuition meets only part of the money needed to educate a student, cutbacks could be seen in faculty salary increases or in increased student tuitions.

Drop

SF State would not be affected noticeably by a drop in teaching assistants, Foster said. Since the state system does not provide for teaching assistants, state colleges have to place them in regular faculty positions.

Some problems may arise from overaccepting graduate students, according to a nationwide survey of deans.

SUMMER SESSION DEADLINE

Students interested in attending summer session at SF State may apply now.

Deadline for applications is June 6.

Any person who is 21 years old or a high school graduate may attend. The college does not require transcripts from students who enroll.

Applications

Applications can be picked up at:

• The Summer Sessions office, BSS 113, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays.

• The Registrar's office, from 5 to 10 p.m. Monday through Thursday.

• The Downtown Center, 540 Powell St., from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. weekdays.

• By mail from any of these locations.

The summer program will be divided into three sessions; a one week course from June 17 to June 21, a six week course from June 24 to Aug. 2, and a three week course from Aug. 5 to Aug. 23.

A fourth session will be held with dates that are announced in conjunction with specific courses.

Tuition is \$21 per unit or 1/2

unit, and a minimum Associated Students membership fee will be assessed to all students who have not paid AS fees during the academic year.

Fees

No fees will be assessed students in the one week courses.

"Everyone who applies will be automatically accepted and will enroll in classes according to the regular registration procedure on specific dates on a first come first serve basis," a summer session spokesman said.

There will be no pre-registration.

Advisors for summer classes will be available from June 10 to June 21 in AD 164, but all students are urged to consult their own regular advisors before that time.

Classes will cover approximately the same range of subjects that are offered in the regular program, and will be taught by regular faculty members and some additional instructors.

Changes

All classes published in the summer sessions bulletin are subject to change or cancellation, and all course changes as they occur are posted outside BSS

113.

SF State offers few night summer courses. Students interested in a more extensive night program should contact the Downtown Center.

Under California State Law, students are allowed to take only one unit per week maximum.

Petition

During the six week session students can take as many as 7 units by petitioning the Dean of Summer Sessions at the time of registration.

Students may take up to 3 units at the Downtown Center at the same time.

On-campus housing is available in the Residence Halls. Those interested should contact the Housing Coordinator. Listings for off-campus housing are also available.

SF State also offers special summer tours to Europe and Japan. Those interested should contact the summer sessions office immediately.

Summer session bulletins, class schedules and any additional information about the summer program can be obtained at the summer sessions office.

Take God flowers on visiting days

God isn't dead in the Science Building but He's not too healthy either.

In a recent survey of 358 science majors at SF State, 53 percent said they "believe in a supreme being who is responsible for the creation of life and the world."

Students in John Gueguen's Social Science 10 class, who conducted the survey in January, also found that of 109 instructors here, 44 percent believed in a god, 43 percent denied a god's existence and 13 percent didn't know.

Believers

The 115 women students were stronger believers in a god than the 243 men students, 67 percent to 46 percent.

Science instructors under the age of 35 had a higher rate of belief in a god than instructors over 35, 51 percent to 38 percent. One hundred and nine instructors were questioned.

All students interviewed were in the physical and natural sciences such as engineering, physics and biology.

Others Surveyed

A few instructors in physical education, nursing, design and industry, anthropology, geology and clinical psychology were also surveyed.

Only one-third of the students believe in life after death and 41 percent of the students deny the concept.

The instructors were more doubtful than their students of an after life; 21 percent approved the question, 58 percent vetoed it.

Most students and instructors thought religion will not disappear "because science will not be able to resolve everything."

Eight percent of the students believe science will eventually eliminate religion. Sixteen percent of the science instructors agreed.

SOULS ON ICE -- AN END TO DEATH?

By John Leighty

SF State students may belong to the generation that will freeze itself into the future.

"Freeze-Wait-Reanimate" is the slogan of the Cryogenics Society, a fast growing network of persons dedicated to the preservation of human bodies.

The society grew from a handful of spirited enthusiasts in 1960, to a present day membership of several thousand.

Highly Complicated

Starting from an amateurish basis, the members have developed cryonics into a highly complicated science.

Their entire research is aimed at freezing humans immediately after death.

Cadavers would be frozen by

liquid nitrogen, pumped into insulated capsules.

After medical science discovers cures for the causes of death, the cool corpses would be thawed and rejuvenated.

A chilling idea? Not according to Robert Ettinger, author of the book "The Prospect of Immortality," and leading spokesman for the society.

Repair

"If civilization endures, medical science should eventually be able to repair almost any damage to the human body, including freezing damage and senile debility or other causes of death," Ettinger said.

Cryonics Societies are scattered throughout the country, with branches in several foreign countries.

The California chapter is serious about its work. It's in the process of building a 150-body Cryotarium with fashionable capsules and freezing facilities.

Their emblem, symbolically, is that of the Phoenix, image of immortality.

King donations falling short of expectations

Donations to the Martin Luther King Memorial Scholarship Fund have been "less than expected," said Gregory H. Fowler, a San Francisco lawyer in charge of collecting and banking the donations.

The fund has approximately \$150 now, Fowler said.

"We've got everything from \$15 checks to pennies in the mail from bigots," he said.

Money has come from various sources; SF State students, downtown businessmen and Pacific Heights residents.

Fowler doubts the fund will be large enough to provide for a scholarship this June. The money may be given to San Francisco's Youth for Service group who will determine who receives the scholarship.

The memorial fund was created by Dr. John Summerskill the day after Dr. King's assassination.

Donations can still be sent to the Martin Luther King Scholarship Fund, c/o Gregory H. Fowler at 160 Sansome St., San Francisco.

Outsiders eye the project skeptically, but as one member said: "No matter how slim the chances are today, they are better than the worms or the crematorium are going to give you."

Freezings are taking place. A Santa Barbara woman, Marie Sweet, died last August. Her husband is keeping her body frozen with dry ice until enough money can be collected to preserve her permanently.

Six other freezings have been performed in different parts of the country.

No one is making money from the freezer business. The capsules cost from \$3200 to \$4700, hardly more than a fancy coffin. An additional \$300 a year is required for storage.

Frozen

People dying from any cause should be frozen, Ettinger said.

He predicts that within 30 or 40 years "technicians paid by insurance money will bank your blood, perfuse your parts, and lay you to rest—not eternal rest,

but temporary, and not in the cold ground, but in a much colder freezer."

A more pessimistic attitude was advanced by one cryonics man.

"A more realistic use of cryonic suspension," he said, "would be to preserve young people with incurable diseases, rather than wasted fogies after they've died."

Thus is brought to the present generation the prospect of immortality.

Newsmen and minorities

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papers," Ludlow said.


Dick Meister, a labor reporter for the Chronicle will come to SF State this month to scout for talent and answer questions about job possibilities.

Inquiries about the Job Referral Committee or jobs in the newspaper business can also be sent to Helen Palter, 433 Natoma St., room 301, San Francisco. The phone is 421-6833.

HELD OVER! 7th Sensational Week!

TEN YEARS AGO THIS MOTION PICTURE COULD NOT POSSIBLY HAVE BEEN MADE! EVEN A YEAR AGO "THE FOX" COULD NOT HAVE BEEN MADE THIS WAY!

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THE PSYCHIATRIST ON CAMPUS



CHAINED TO BUREAUCRACY.

"One of the casualties in the mass murder . . . at the University of Texas was the confidential relationship between a troubled student, Charles Whitman, and the university psychiatrist, Dr. Maurice D. Heatly. Dr. Heatly released to a news conference the text of his report on Whitman's visit to him . . . including intimate troubles of the Whitman family."—*The New York Times*

It is customary to cast discussions of college psychiatry into the framework of medicine and public health. This is consistent with the view that psychiatric services are a type of health care to be dispensed through the school's general health program. It is inconsistent, however, with the work the college psychiatrist actually does and is expected to do.

I have long maintained that the psychiatrist impersonates the medical role; actually, he is an interpreter of moral rules and an enforcer of social laws and expectations. This is especially true of the bureaucratic psychiatrist—that is, of the psychiatrist who is a paid agent of a social organization, rather than of an individual patient. If we wish to confront the true nature of mental health practices in colleges, then, we must remove psychiatry from its hiding place, the infirmary, where—housed with medical, dental, radiological, and surgical services—it is disguised as just another medical specialty. Only then will we be able to examine it as a moral and political enterprise.

I use the word "moral" to refer to the principles of conduct governing an individual or a group; and the word "politics" to refer to the relationship between rulers and the ruled. My present aim, then, is to examine the principles of conduct governing college psychiatrists and the relationships between these authorities and their subjects.

D. L. Farnsworth describes the activities of the college psychiatrist in his recent book, *Psychiatry, Education, and the Young Adult*. According to Farnsworth, himself a college psychiatrist, "Those who work in college psychiatric services do not consider it the duty of the college to furnish extensive psychiatric treatment to all students who need it." The primary role of the college psychiatrist is, therefore, not that of therapist. Then what is it? Farnsworth offers this answer:

Much of the work of school and college psychiatrists consists of crisis intervention. In such situations, it may not be clear who is the patient, or more frequently, there is no true patient nor can any person be as-

signed that role. Any time a teacher, administrator, or student is deeply troubled about the emotional reactions of someone to whom he has a responsibility, a talk with the college psychiatrist may be helpful.

We are thus told, first, that "there is no true patient"; second, that "any person may be assigned that role"; and third, that the college psychiatrist expects to have as his clients persons who do not themselves feel "troubled," but who wish to define others as "troubled" (indeed "deeply" so). Farnsworth speaks of unidentified X's who are "deeply troubled about the emotional reactions of" unspecified Y's. But we know perfectly well who these X's and Y's are. Administrators and faculty members have the privilege of incriminating students as mentally ill; students have the privilege of incriminating their fellow students as mentally ill; but students do not have the privilege of incriminating administrators and faculty members as mentally ill. In the social context of the school, as elsewhere, the role of (involuntary) mental patient is assigned to the low man on the totem pole. A further statement of Farnsworth's supports this inference:

What the psychiatrist learns from the care of troubled students gives him the appropriate material for helping his colleagues in the academic disciplines to work more effectively with their students. When psychiatrists work in cooperation with deans and other faculty members on behalf of students, a great many people in the institution become skilled in identifying, understanding and helping troubled students. If the college psychiatrist did not share his knowledge of the student in a general way with colleagues in other parts of the college or university, there would be no reason for his presence on the staff.

The roles are now allocated and the players defined. The student is *mentally sick* (he is "troubled"); the psychiatrist is supposedly a *therapist* (he "works on behalf of" the student); and the college faculty are *assistant therapists* (they will "work more effectively" with the student). But the college psychiatrist is a therapist in name only. His attitudes toward antisocial conduct and confidentiality define his role as that of policeman and judge.

Library vandalism, cheating and plagiarism, stealing in the college

and community stores or in the dormitories, unacceptable or antisocial sexual practices (overt homosexuality, exhibitionism, promiscuity), and the unwise and unregulated use of harmful drugs are examples of behavior that suggest the presence of emotionally unstable persons. . . .

Farnsworth is thus ready to regard the student who breaks laws or social customs as mentally ill and a fit subject for the attention of the college psychiatrist, whether the student wants such attention or not. This interpretation is supported by Farnsworth's statement that "those who steal from sheer perversity should be handled in one manner. Those who do so because of overwhelming emotional impulses should be referred for medical treatment." "Medical treatment" is here merely a euphemism for psychiatric control and punishment.

Moreover, how does Farnsworth, or any college psychiatrist, know whether or not students are guilty of these offenses? There is no mention of the student's rights, especially to be considered innocent until proved guilty.

The college psychiatrist appears to play one or both of two roles here. He is a police interrogator who induces the accused student to confess and incriminate himself, and then uses this information against him; or he is a judge who assumes that the student is guilty until proven otherwise. In either case, he also assumes that such students are mentally sick until proven otherwise, and he believes that his task is to divide these quasi-criminals into two groups: those who break rules "from sheer perversity" and those who do so because of "illness."

Farnsworth speaks of students "who actively work out their psychological problems in the library" (meaning that they steal and mutilate books), and who send "threatening communications . . . to department heads, deans, and presidents. . . . [Since] the people who commit these acts are usually disturbed, it is quite essential that they be handled with respect for their disabilities and that punitive attitudes be kept to a minimum." In plain English, Farnsworth prefers that deviant students be punished by means of covert psychiatric sanctions rather than overt legal sanctions.

A characteristic feature of the college psychiatrist's role is its diffuseness and all-inclusiveness. This in turn leads to commitments to contradictory goals. The main reason for this is the psychiatrist's unwillingness to be restrained by fixed rules—his insistence on his right to discretionary behavior. Farnsworth frankly acknowledges this in another book on the subject:

The college psychiatrist has a dual responsibility which at times puts him in a paradoxical situation. . . . [He] is obligated to treat students who have emotional conflicts and to keep any information which they may give him in complete confi-



A CONFIDANT?

dence. He must also work with the administration to further mental health in the college in every possible way. . . . A constant alertness to the need for keeping his various roles from becoming confused is a necessary attitude on the part of any college psychiatrist.

Does the psychiatrist really take the role of impartial mediator in disputes between a student and the administration? Farnsworth states on the one hand that "the psychiatrist is not retained by the college to be an administrator or policeman"; but elsewhere he adds:

When anti-social acts are involved, however, the psychiatrist must act on behalf of the university, and he must make this clear to the patient (though action that is directed to the best interests of the student will, of course, be best for the college or university).

Similar contradictions—or affirmations of mutually exclusive goals and tasks—abound in the volume *Emotional Problems of the Student*, edited by G. B. Blaine Jr. and C. C. McArthur. For example, we read first that "the psychiatrist will want to talk with administrators and students with a view toward the elimination of . . . [psychiatric] excuses," and later that "except for cases where the student has been caught by a coincidence of stresses, it should seldom be recommended that he be excused from any academic demands." But elsewhere, Blaine frankly acknowledges that "often professors want to know whether they can honestly excuse a student because of his emotional illness, or a dean may want to refrain from taking action if he knows that a student is earnestly working in therapy." He considers such requests "legitimate and necessary," from which we may conclude that he supplies the information requested.

Here is another example of inconsistency: Blaine and McArthur first declare that "the psychiatrist should not have any authority for discipline. . . . If the psychiatrist assumed functions of this kind, his capacity for objectivity would be seriously impaired." But this statement is later qualified so radically that its thrust is reversed:

[There] are cases in which the personality structure of the student, above and beyond his sexual deviation, makes him the cause of concern and discomfort for those about him and it is imperative that he leave the community. Here again, the psychiatrist's opinion in regard to the total personality picture is important in making the right disposition.

What Confidentiality?

How and with whom does the college psychiatrist exchange information about student-patients, and how does he see the problem of confidentiality?

As Farnsworth noted, the college student is often not clearly identified as a patient. It follows, though he does not say this, that the psychiatrist's role is often similarly ill defined. Is he the student-patient's doctor, like a private physician? Or is he the institution's employee, like a physician who works for an insurance company? Here is Farnsworth's answer:

Although we would like to think that nothing of what goes on between patient and therapist in the privacy of an interview would ever have to be revealed to others, we know from our experience that such information about our student patients can be very helpfully used at certain time of crises or decision. There are other situations in which our knowledge of how a student is behaving or thinking must be used to protect others in the community or the student himself. At such times general statements can be made to parents, faculty, or administrative officials after permission has been given by the student. In dangerous situations it must be transmitted, even if the student refuses permission, but only after he has been told that it will be done. On rare occasions, of course (such as when a homicidal patient rushes from the office before real communication has been established), there is no opportunity. . . .

General and specific information about students often must be given

to deans and faculty at times other than during a weekly or bi-weekly conference, especially when prompt decisions are desirable. The usual rules of confidentiality must be upheld in such instances. Disciplinary action, postponements of academic obligations, such as examination papers or theses, and decisions about leaves of absence or withdrawals often depend upon recommendations or opinions given by a student's therapist.

What does Farnsworth mean when he says that "the usual rules of confidentiality must be upheld"? The word "upheld" seems almost like a misprint, for it is evident that the "usual rules of confidentiality" are here not upheld, but, on the contrary, are suspended. In any case, the college psychiatrist disperses information about his student-patient so widely as to make any reference to "confidentiality" absurd.

If the student is treated by a private therapist, the college psychiatrist may assume the role of intermediary, relaying information from the therapist to the administration. For example, when a student who has left school seeks readmission, Farnsworth suggests:

The evidence on which the college psychiatrist or director of the health service makes his decision [to recommend readmission or not] should include a full report from the psychiatrist who treated the patient while he was away (if any). . . . In doubtful cases, or when the evidence from the college psychiatrist and the impression of the private psychiatrist are at variance, it is probably kinder to postpone the student's re-entrance. . . .

Farnsworth thus recommends that the college psychiatrist invade the student's private off-campus psychotherapy.

The relationship between college psychiatrist and student-patient is anything but confidential. And despite his own clear admission that, "if a psychiatric service is to enjoy the confidence of college presidents and trustees, some adequate channels of communication on matters not involving confidential physician-patient relations should be maintained between them," Farnsworth dismisses as a "rationalization" the students' "fear that confidences will not be maintained."

In the case of homosexuality, the college psychiatrist becomes an undisguised medical policeman: "The psychiatrist and the college police force must often work closely together, particularly in cases of homosexuality," says Farnsworth. Indeed, Farnsworth apparently views homosexuality as so grave a sin that the individual who commits it forfeits his rights to psychiatric privacy:

When an administrator or a faculty member has referred a patient with a homosexual problem, the psychiatrist's report should simply state that the patient has consulted him, that treatment was (or was not) recommended, and that the psychiatrist will take appropriate action if the community and/or the patient requires it. This should be done orally in most instances, and even this exchange should remain confidential unless the patient indulges in further unacceptable social behavior.

The qualifying "unless" in the last sentence justifies the physician's betrayal of his patient's confidences precisely when it will injure him most. If the patient refrains from homosexual relations or lies about them, the psychiatrist has no damaging confidential information to protect; however, if he does engage in such conduct and confides it to his therapist, then the psychiatrist feels justified in reporting him to the authorities.

In this connection, Farnsworth strongly supports the principle and practice of coerced psychiatric treatment as a method of social control:

The psychiatrist must convince the administration that homosexuality is a medical problem that can be successfully treated in some cases, whereas in others, the involved person can adapt without promiscuity or preying on young men with inevitable and tragic results. If, on the other hand, the homosexual is an active proselytizing undergraduate, treatment must be required.

Saying that homosexuality on the college campus is a medical problem does not make it so. Nor can I agree that Farnsworth's recommendation that the proselytizing homosexual, but not the proselytizing heterosexual, should be coerced to submit to psychiatric treatment is based on medical—instead of on moral and social—criteria. Nor, finally, do I believe that the kind of psychotherapy which Farnsworth advocates is described correctly by asserting that "the counseling we are discussing here is definitely not guidance in the sense of attempting to influence the student to go along some predetermined channel."

Blaine adheres to the same policy regarding the release of information about patients with homosexual problems. He writes in a journal article:

An FBI agent calls to discuss a former patient and has a signed release from the student who is now applying for a responsible government position. While in college, this boy had sought help for homosexual preoccupation. He had engaged in homosexual activity in high school and once in college. The FBI agent wants to know if the student had engaged in homosexual practices.



Here, at last, is an easy problem. The student is no longer in school. The FBI is not a part of the college's administrative structure. So why should the psychiatrist divulge information to the FBI?

Why? Because refusal to cooperate would be unpatriotic. "This is a difficult problem," says Blaine, "one involving loyalty to patients and to country." The college psychiatrist never seems content to serve but one master. If there is no conflict between student and school, he creates one between citizen and country. "We have found," continues Blaine, "that questions about homosexual practices usually can be answered in context without jeopardizing security clearance. Pointing out that an individual was going through a phase of development which involved him in temporary homosexual preoccupation and even activity does not seem to alarm these investigators."

Why, indeed, should it? They came looking for a homosexual, and they found him. Surely it is significant that, in all their voluminous writings on college mental health, Farnsworth and Blaine never suggest that the school psychiatrist should assist the student-patient's private lawyer or an attorney in the local chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union. Are we, then, asked to believe that the college psychiatrist "cooperates" with teachers, deans, the campus police, and the FBI in order to help the student, but never with lawyers who might protect his legal rights, because that would not help the student?

AMPS -- CONFESSOR OR INFORMANT?

The far-reaching degree to which the psychiatrist's essential responsibility for keeping his patient's confidences is compromised is illustrated by the following observation of Farnsworth's, from his book *Mental Health in College and University*:

[One] of the most delicate problems that confronts a college psychiatrist is that of preserving the confidential nature of the physician-patient relationship. . . . Nothing that the patient divulges during the course of the medical interview may be used by the physician without the patient's permission, unless the welfare of others is directly at stake.

This is a remarkable modification of the Hippocratic code. Since it is easy to construe the conflicts and communications of psychiatric patients as threatening the welfare of others—particularly because "welfare" is undefined—Farnsworth's rule effectively nullifies the physician's pledge of confidentiality. Farnsworth is plainly aware that the college administration, which pays the psychiatrist, would not tolerate being left in the dark about students:

From the standpoint of the dean or

principles and practices of college psychiatry just outlined may be supported on the following two grounds. The first is the ambiguity of the college psychiatrist's role. He misrepresents himself to the student; were he to represent himself correctly, his prestige and power would be greatly diminished. The second is his self-defined standard of conduct. He abjures contracts or clear restrictions on his powers; instead, by exalting discretionary judgments dictated by "therapeutic" needs, he exercises arbitrary control over the student-patient.

False Representation

A layman cannot purport to be a physician; a policeman cannot induce a suspect to confide in him by promising to help him in court; an attorney cannot simultaneously play the roles of prosecutor and defense lawyer. But the college psychiatrist can and does engage in this kind of false representation. He claims to be a physician, but his work is nonmedical. He treats students, by what Blaine and McArthur call "environmental manipulation," for diseases that are metaphoric in nature and whose symptoms are stealing books from the library or ingesting drugs forbidden by law. He also claims to be the student's therapist and ally, but when conflicting pressures are brought on him, he is the student's adversary.

The college psychiatrist, writes Farnsworth, "must not allow himself to be trapped by both the traditional role of the physician and his natural compassion for suffering into overlooking the needs of the community." He suggests further that, like other physicians employed and paid by third parties, the psychiatrist is responsible to his employer, not his patient:

Medical examinations performed for a third party (as, for example, a federal agency such as the Federal Aviation Agency or an insurance company) do entail the responsibility that the physician who performs the examination will divulge accurately and completely all information obtained. . . . A physician can be held liable for negligent actions in the performance and completion of such examinations and reports.

But even such a commitment to his employer appears not to be binding on the college psychiatrist. According to Farnsworth:

He must not be excessively identified with either the administration or his patients, but must be completely identified with and believe in the goals of the educational process and feel that his special talents are necessary to it.

There is no such thing as an "educational process" in the abstract, however, but only educational goals and activities entertained and practiced by students and faculty. In pledging loyalty to such a vague abstraction, the psychiatrist actually promises nothing. Perhaps because of this Farnsworth recommends that the college psychiatrist "be particularly careful in the way he conducts himself. He must never judge patients or colleagues publicly in terms of right or wrong, must try to remain free of bigotry, and, above all, must not appear to prefer one type of patient to the exclusion of another."

This is an exaltation of deception, mystification, and self-concealment. For Farnsworth here recommends that the college psychiatrist hide his value judgments and therapeutic goals from faculty and students alike and that he

pretend to a freedom from personal preferences and prejudices which in fact he does not possess. This deception is necessary, perhaps, because it is impossible to disabuse the public in general, and students in particular, of their deep-seated conviction that psychiatrists are unlike ordinary physicians—that they are disciplinarians, not doctors. For example, a recent study of the professions and public esteem showed "doctors" in first place, with 74 percent of those questioned expressing a "great deal of confidence" in them. Psychiatrists were listed separately, however, and they appeared in seventh place, with a "confidence score" of 57 percent, following the bankers, scientists, military leaders, educators, and corporation heads.

This relatively low psychiatric prestige may well be an unintended consequence of the strenuous efforts with which the profession has carried public favor. Trying to prove how "useful" he can be—to government, industry, religion, the schools, indeed, to any powerful institution or group—the psychiatrist has sacrificed his loyalty to the individual patient or client.

The Rule of Man

The political character of college psychiatry is an example, in an educational context, of the Rule of Man.

There are two basic principles that regulate social relations: status and contract. The family is a typical status relationship, whereas the economic bond between a buyer and seller is a typical contract relationship. Status relations are characteristically hierarchical, as in the relation between master and slave; the inferior member of such a pair has little or no power to restrain his more powerful partner. In contrast, contractual relations tend to be equalitarian, as in the relation between two businessmen; each member commands some power to compel the other to fulfill his promises.

The relation between student and

the former of the great principle known as the Rule of Law. Stripped of all technicalities, this means that government in all its actions is bound by rules fixed and announced beforehand—rules which make it possible to foresee with fair certainty how the authority will use its coercive powers in given circumstances and to plan one's individual affairs on the basis of this knowledge. . . . Within the known rules of the game the individual is free to pursue his personal ends and desires, certain that the powers of government will not be used deliberately to frustrate his efforts.

The opposite of this arrangement is a system in which every conflict of interest is decided "on its own merits," authority always acting "in the best interests" of the subjects.

The real enemy of the Rule of Law is therefore not lawlessness or anarchy, but rather the demand for benevolent discretion on the part of the authorities. For by the use of discretion it is possible to preserve the form of a contract, while discarding its substance. When lawlessness rules, men crave law and order; but when legalism rules through the Rule of Man, and the law deliberately leaves decisions to the dis-scholar psychiatrist is devoid of all contractual guarantees. It is a status relationship in which the psychiatrist is the superior, and the student the inferior, member of the pair. To illustrate the political import of this arrangement, let us briefly review the condition necessary for individual liberty—a value which college psychiatrists claim to hold in high esteem. F. A. Hayek declares in his book *The Road to Serfdom*:

Nothing distinguishes more clearly conditions in a free country from those in a country under arbitrary government than the observance in creation of authority, law and order are destroyed behind a cloak of "justice." In medical and psychiatric bureaucra-

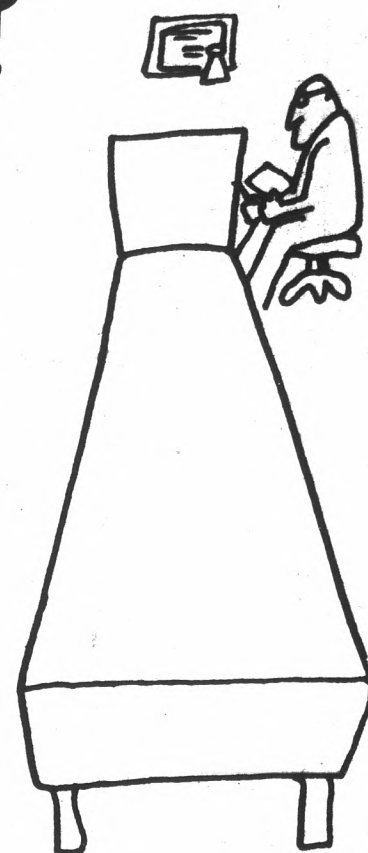
cies, rules of fair play are similarly sacrificed, not for a social "justice," but for mental "health."

The ambiguity of the college psychiatrist's role, the vagueness of his language, and the use of unregulated power in his ostensibly therapeutic interventions—all these qualify him as a powerful status figure wielding vast authority over the student. Like the totalitarian ruler, he speaks of liberty but refuses to provide the one indispensable condition for its existence—namely, restraint on his own power, guaranteed by enforceable contract.

The psychiatrist's job, Farnsworth states, "is to help individuals who suffer from emotional conflict in whatever ways he can." This is the perfect definition, and the unqualified approval, of the psychiatric version of the Rule of Man. The psychiatrist defines and determines who suffers from "emotional conflict" and what constitutes "help"; and he may use unlimited discretion in being "helpful" (from advising that teachers treat the student with leniency to recommending that he be expelled from school or committed to a mental hospital).

In sum, the college psychiatrist doubly misrepresents himself and his role—first, by claiming that his work is like that of the nonpsychiatric physician, when, in fact, he deals not with the diseases of a sick person but with the social problems of the college campus; and second, by implying that he is the agent, simultaneously, of the student-patient whose personal confidences he respects and of the school administration whose needs for social control he fulfills. In fact, he is a double agent, serving both parties in a conflict but owing real loyalty to neither.

Toward the students, the college psychiatrist shows one side of his Janus-like face: He is a compassionate counselor and therapist who promises to be a faithful conspirator with the student in his struggle for liberation from parent and educational authori-



JUDGE?
COP?
STOOLPIGEON?
FRIEND?

ties. Toward the institution and the outside world, he shows the other side of his face: He is a wise physician who will select and control students and inform about them as the needs of the school and the community require.

This is the kind of false representation of the college psychiatrist's role and function that, if practiced by the police, industry, or medical establishments, would be denounced by critics and condemned by the courts. The same deception practiced in the name of mental health has, however, so far escaped both public criticism and judicial prohibition.

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Mission district's widespread unemployment

(Continued from Page 1)

sity of San Francisco for vocational or language instruction.

Federal Aid

Arriba Juntos pays their expenses and tuition through grants from the Federal Government. At the end of this year they are guaranteed a job.

There are 50 persons in the program now from ages 22 to 40. The average age is 35.

"Two M. D.'s from Hong Kong are in New Careers now being retrained for some type of job in the health field," Soto said.

In San Francisco there are two agencies for coordination of on-

the-job training programs. These are the Urban League and Bay Area Social Planning.

Last year there was between \$7.9 million in Federal funds available for various manpower programs in SF.

"No one has evaluated how effective these programs have been. There is no inter-relation in the exchange of information," Soto said.

A Department of Labor official listed some 15 various on-the-job training programs that were approved in SF for the fiscal

year 1968. He did not know, however, whether these programs were now in effect or who was handling the programs.

None of these programs are aimed primarily at the Mission District according to the Department of Labor.

The Mission Inter-agency Manpower Council was started six weeks ago to study the unemployment problem in this area.

There are 14 various organizations on the council, including Arriba Juntos, The Mission E.O.C. office, and the SF Department of Employment.

The purposes of the council, Soto said, are:

* To exchange information in the Mission about what the job programs are.

* To find out what job programs are in the city now and what they're doing.

* To find out why, if Federal funds are being used, the Mission District isn't involved in any of the programs.

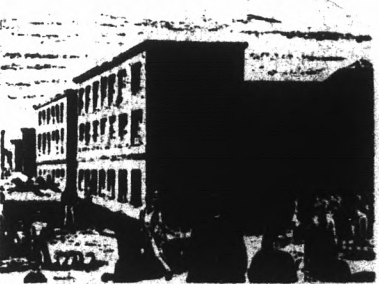
* To see that any jobs opening in the Mission are given first consideration to the residents of this area who need jobs.

Counseling

"There is a problem with education here in that schools in general don't know what the labor market is and don't do an adequate job of counseling students," Soto said. "California schools are notoriously poor in preparing students for the world of work."

There is only one person for vocational counseling at Mission High to serve the 2400 students.

The most recent census figures show that over 8 per cent of the Mission population is on welfare. Of those employed, many are working only part time, and there are great numbers of women working in garment factories for subsistence wages, Soto said.



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COSBY, COMEDIAN IN CONFLICT



By Rene Klein

Bill Cosby is a funny fellow. "My new car, man. Gotta tell you about my new \$17,000 Ferrari. It says it'll do 180 miles per hour. I'm going down the freeway and I figure... why not?"

"My foot goes to the floor. Brrrrr 120, Brrrrr 140, Brrrrr 160, Brrrrr 180. I'm going straight down the freeway doing 180 and I look in the rearview mirror and there it is, a man, a black and white Dodge right on my tail."

A packed Circle Star Theater audience roared.

"I found that making people laugh was one way of getting attention and it made many things bearable," Cosby recalled.

Poor

Because of it Cosby was a poor student, bright, but a dedicated underachiever.

After four years as a Navy Corpsman, Cosby went to Temple University on a football scholarship. He was a good athlete and at one time almost signed a con-

tract with the New York Giants.

In his junior year, Cosby quit. Cosby began his career at the Gaslight Cafe in Greenwich Village under the careful guidance of Clarence Hood.

Cosby remembers Hood, a white Mississippian.

Gawky

"He believed in me when no one else did; when I was just a gawky kid with green sticking out all over. You look around and see all the racial conflict there is and then you see a guy like Hood who can rise above it all and respond."

Cosby found the same kind of friendship with "I Spy" co-star Robert Culp.

Culp helped him along those awkward early days of filming. Cosby still thinks that the Emmy he won for his role in "Spy" should have gone to Culp.

Blasted

The critics were hard on him in his recent engagement at the Circle Star. Cosby believes the

critics came to hear a lecture on racism.

"The critics expected me to say that racism exists and that we should cut it out," he said.

Off stage he's acutely aware of the problem and identifies with it. He has felt the heat of the conflict.

Failed

"My father was an intelligent man who failed in life," Cosby said. Armed with a shoe-shine kit made from an orange crate, Cosby was working at eleven shining shoes.

He was a good comic but his color closed doors when Cosby came west in 1961 in search for work.

"I got some of the worst excuses for not hiring me. Finally I would just call and ask if they hired Negroes. If someone would have said 'burn' to me then I suppose I would have been right there with them," Cosby said.

Cosby made it big when "I Spy" happened to him. He has

seven long playing comedy albums and earns \$50,000 per week and sometimes that much per night when he goes on tour.

Problems

Success brought problems with his own race. Cosby compares his situation with that of Harry Belafonte, Sidney Poitier and Sammy Davis Jr.

"Resentment comes from envy," Cosby said.

Poitier did what he could to get in. What was there for blackmen in the films besides butler and chauffeur roles? He showed the public that when given an opportunity, he could perform," he added. "Now there are black heavies in films."

William Henry Cosby Jr. is the nutty 29 year old kid who does what he likes. Calling himself "Silver Throat" he recently sang at the Whiskey A-go-go for union scale—\$28.33 a night.

"I want people to stomp their feet, smile and laugh just for fun."

A puzzle for the public

By Ted Rabinowitch

Fritz Rauh's paintings look like multi-colored jigsaw puzzles.

On display until June 2 at the Trutton Gallery, 3381 Sacramento St., Rauh's works stem from the Art Nouveau of the late 1800's.

However, he has branched off in a very different direction from the current "psychedelic" poster derivations of Art Nouveau.

His paintings are not ornate. They do not flow. Rather, they are fragmented.

Because of this fragmentation, according to Hugh Trutton, proprietor of the gallery, Rauh's work might be classified as "pointilism."

Pointilism is made up of tiny points of color which, when seen from a distance, produce a pattern.

Color

Rauh is a color painter. Van Gogh once said that "the air is full of color."

Rauh seems to think in this

direction.

Color is the principal factor that differentiates his paintings from each other, for the actual designs, although different, are not distinctive unto themselves.

For example, "Sunset at Golden Gate" bears no resemblance to a sunset at the Golden Gate. The picture represents what was in Rauh's mind as he watched the sunset.

It is a flurry of colors, a very different scene from the picture postcard view.

"Despair," which incidentally sells for \$950, is mostly dark blue and purple with white at the edges.

Hippocratic

The middle of it is somewhat reminiscent of the hippocratic oath symbol, and part of it looks like the "large intestine." The whole thing is framed with a black strip of paint.

Rauh was born in Germany. He came to this country about 14 years ago. Now in his mid-40's, he lives in San Anselmo.

By Katy Bramwell

The world is wide with many things within, but few so rare as he, God bless Tiny Tim.

Besides being rare, Tiny Tim is for real. His voice can reach to a shrill falsetto or drop to a voice resembling Carmen Lombardo or Dean Martin.

In his recent appearance in San Francisco, Tiny Tim captured the hearts of many unsuspecting persons.

Unique

His approach is unique and could easily be mistaken for a put-on, but as he continues his performance it is quite clear that he is sincere.

Tiny, who is said to look like Joan Baez after a week without sleep and especially Margaret Hamilton as the wicked witch in "The Wizard of Oz," has the virtue of being so kind and harmless that everyone around him becomes kind and harmless.

Tiny generates a wonderful, indefinable warmth as he sings

or interprets a combination of new and old music.

He calls it, "singing the old songs I dearly love, in the dear voices that I remember."

Hands

On stage Tiny uses his hands and sound effects as accompaniment to his songs.

In "Ever since you told me that you love me (I'm a nut)" he throws his hands up and makes swishing sounds to imitate a hurricane and he also makes locomotive sounds.

His hands also convey his thanks to his audience as he pats his lip with his finger tip and whispers "Thank you, thank you."

Tiny, dressed in brown slacks, tan jacket, white shirt and red tie, strummed his battered ukele and shook his long stringy black hair to the delight of his audience.

'I Love You'

The audience yelled messages like "I love you Tiny" and "God bless you Tiny," to which Tiny acknowledged his delight by



Young at heart

throwing kisses.

Tiny's physical appearance, his Ichabod Crane nose and eyes that roll in their sockets like steel marbles in a pin ball machine, is easily overlooked when he begins to sing or speak.

For the past 15 years Tiny has been working in some of New York's unclassier night clubs. In 1954, Tiny began wearing his hair

long. When asked his age he replied, "Oh, I'm very young at heart."

Tiny is an avid Dodgers fan and health food enthusiast. He made his first album "God Bless Tiny Tim" during a marathon five-day recording session over the Christmas holidays.

This album is a phenomenon. Tiny has combined old tunes like "Tiptoe Thru' the Tulips" and "On the Old Front Porch" with stories such as the "Vapor" and current favorites such as "This is All I Ask" which are all backed by an excellent and versatile orchestra.

Tiny still lives with his mother and father in Manhattan, and still collects old 78's, brushes his teeth with papaya powder, and bathes with Packer's Tar Soap.

Tiny Tim's talent goes deeper than his unique physical appearance. He has a kind and humane personality and as one fan commented, "This world would be so much better off if everyone was like Tiny Tim."

God Bless You Tiny Tim.

YOU DON'T HAVE TO BE A GIRL...

By Katy Bramwell

Jack Doroshow, a very honest and sensitive young business man, came to town recently to talk about "The Queen."

"The Queen," a film at the Presidio, has been Doroshow's chief financial and artistic concern for the past six years.

"This movie may very well be superficial but it is also a phenomenon. We made it as close to the truth as we could without offending. We hope that the audience will be more informed and curious once the movie is seen," Doroshow said.

Doroshow, dressed in a tailored striped suit, blue shirt and blue flowered tie, is a graduate

in psychology from the University of Pennsylvania.

Doroshow's honest and open approach to the life of the homosexual and the drag queen scene provided an intellectual and informative look at this way of life.

"The Queen" and Doroshow give the audience the awareness needed to understand and accept this part of society.

"We had to decide how much the public should be shown. 'The Queen' also had to be entertaining and inviting or no one would come to see it," he said.

"The Queen," which is an unsensational and beautifully made documentary of the "Miss All-American of 1967" contest at

New York's Town Hall. It was the finals of some 40 local contests throughout the country.

Doroshow's companion, 19 year old Richard Finocchio, was the 1967 Miss All-American as Miss Harlow and has been described as his protegee.

Richard, wearing round sun glasses, black shirt, and white tailored pants with blue stripes, is extremely pretty and feminine, but not offensive.

A secretary by trade, Richard holds a strong resemblance to Twiggy. He moves gracefully and makes pouting lip movements while speaking in a soft, shy, breathless voice.

Feeling Pretty

"Richard is an excellent example of non-ego-transie, because he already looks like a girl," Doroshow said.

The drag queens who are naturally pretty are called Natural Beauty Wonders in the trade.

Transvestites, he said, are usually heterosexuals who find excitement in wearing women's clothes.

Drag queens, ego-transies, are homosexuals who feel that they are more attractive as women.

Belly

Doroshow is planning another movie that will be in the confines of a story which will be "strictly for belly laughter."

"The second film will present another aspect of the homosexual not shown in 'The Queen.'"

It will reach into the real life of the person. It will be made by a major studio, will have educational value and a definite edge on this movie," Doroshow said.

"We had some incredible stuff for 'The Queen,' but we couldn't use it for fear of offending the audience. We didn't know what

the general public would think, we hope that no one is so offended that they walk out. There are many people who are vitally interested in the homosexual community and we want to educate them," he said.

Drag Queen

The 27 year old, brown haired Doroshow, continued, "the painted drag queen is very close to a heterosexual. He patterns himself after women and wants a man for himself."

They have within the confines their bag those who want to be women and those who are intelligent enough to know they can only achieve their purpose when they are men dressed as women.

"Once they become a woman all the attention is gone and their fantasy has become a reality once they are accepted by the members of society as a woman," he said.

When asked how his drag queen contests are accepted in small mid-west towns, Doroshow told an interesting story to answer the question.

Charity

"I was working with a local charity in this town so that the drag queen contest would be properly presented and then everyone would come. The local boys were let in free."

"The son of a very influential family won the contest and consequently an ordinance against cross-dressing was abolished," he said.

"I get celebrities to be the judges for these contests. They are also the regular Miss America judges. Once they drop the idea that the women are all men, then they judge the men on their own merits."

'The Odd Couple'-- vitality and vinegar

By Bruce Campbell

It is rare when a playwright can revitalize a situation comedy with a contemporary problem and still create something palpable, let alone laughable.

Usually such comedy cross-breeds scot and scud through a sentimental paradise of cliches, caricatures and one line gags which choke the audience with the crime of trying to peddle contrivance for creativity.

But Neil Simon, author of "Barefoot in the Park," and many other hits, irreverently slides a little seriousness into his snicker in "The Odd Couple," which deals doubly with divorce and a comeback towards comedy as it was conceived—as an art form which shows there is no difference between humor and sorrow.

Vinegar

Simon's play, which had a successful run of over two years on Broadway and has been made into a movie starring Walter Matthau and Jack Lemmon, has been transplanted to San Francisco with all of its vitality and vinegar at the San Francisco City Theatre on Post Street.

The plot has all the cliché-marks of a situation comedy with a Friday night poker game as the opening scene; but quickly, the plot is elevated to a refreshing dimension as the dilemma of divorce eclipses the initially banal situation.

What results is a lively performance of a role playing as two men, the odd couple, move in together on the common-grounds of divorce and financial stress.

The two men, Oscar Madison (Jack Aranson) and Felix Ungar (Bob Hudson) instill the dialogue with life while establishing a real rapport with the audience as they whine, pine and scream at each other.

Pine Stump

Felix, skin headed, prudish and middle-aged, looks the part of a scrawny pine stump with scrawny pipes for vocal chords.

Kicked out of home by his wife, Felix comes to live with Oscar and immediately assumes the female role in the relationship, platonically of course.

Oscar, a sportswriter, is a beer-bellied mesomorph trying desperately to keep up his alimony checks to his wife in California.

Before long, however, Oscar becomes irritated with the role playing, and outraged at Felix's passion for a spotless house and makes the subtle hint that Felix had better leave before he is killed or something thereabouts.

Birds

The comedy is at once weakened and strengthened with the entrance of two British birds of the same blood named Gwendolyn (Kathy McMinn) and Cecily (Maureen Dennis) who pump the plot full of sex appeal, but as people, they seem hardly believable.

What is particularly remarkable, however, is that the ending is not wrapped in a bundle of platitudes but leaves the situation relatively unresolved, a true mark of mature comedy.

Much of the credit in staging the play undoubtedly goes to Aranson who is also the managing and production director.

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Bill Simmons, Pipemaker—his tools arrayed before him

Upon first glance, Bill Simmons' pipes often seem to resemble nothing so much as gently sloping, ivory bones.

But pick one of them up, and your fingers seem to slide into invisible ridges. The bone becomes a wing-soaring bird entwined on your fingers, and from a small hole in its back, gently, you inhale . . . and smoke drifts up your nostrils.

Simmons, who resembles nothing more than a Norwegian with his twinkling eyes and yellow hair, is an SF State Creative Arts student who for some time now has been turning on his close friends with personally designed sculpture-pipes.

So quickly have his ideas and inspirations for new pipes flown from his hands, that he has filled up his entire garage with them until they have overflowed throughout his house, and finally, into a little shop on 8th and Irving, called The Fertile Earth, where they are sold for \$7.50 and up.

Personal Pipes

Simmons' aspiration, however, is to specialize in personalized pipes for his customers—one of a kind sculptures tailored to the character and spirit of the man who will smoke it.

His pipes are completely organic. One smokes the natural tobacco through the natural, earth-hewn clay.

Each sculptured pipe has its own intrinsic form that yields into many suggestive shapes. An owl slopes up from one great mammoth table pipe. A couple entwined in a love embrace curve around another in ivory clay.

The shapes of his pipes are far from static. As one of his friends often says, "They can be whatever you want them to be."

An Elf's Pipe

Simmons' own personal carrying pipe looks like something a buckskin scout might carry—deep brown and sloped like a sea-washed piece of wood, it is as hard and heavy as stone and looks, somehow, like an elfin thing.

Others of his pipes he has given names—the Marharishi (with the suggestion of a long mustache on an oriental face), the Prophet, the Owl.

One is a "face" pipe, swarming with small ornate and sometimes grotesque-looking faces.

Another type of face is profuse, too, on the pipes Simmons sculpts. It is a tiny smile face, scratched in tiny, hidden places on many of his pipes. In a way, it is almost his trademark.

Faces Grow

These smile faces are more than just a whimsy; they sort of grew there, Simmons will tell you, as he works with the clay,

and it folds into small smile crevices and tiny puckerish wrinkles even as you watch. What appear to be smiles are only a natural characteristic of the clay, recognized and aided by Simmons' sculpting fingers.

The artist's pipes not only come in many shapes, but many basic designs as well. Some pipes are their own humidors. One puts the tobacco in the bowl, replaces the self-sealing lid, and lights up through a tiny hole on top.

Others are toy pipes, designed so that the child who receives

one can play with it until he comes of age, and then put it to its proper use. The bowl part is a small face which comes apart from the rest of the pipe like a detachable toy.

Swinging Pipes

Leaning back with a pipe in his own hand, Simmons explained further of his artistry. "Some are just sculptures with a bowl—they're the solid pipes. Others are hollow. Some of these hang in the air on a cord, so when you're too tired to get up and get it, you just reach up with a hook

and swing it over."

His hollow pipes give a fine cool smoke, as he demonstrated, because the vapors are cooled in a hollow chamber before leaving the pipe.

And once they enter your lungs, "It's all cool and refreshing, and you don't even feel it," Simmons said with a smile.

A Pipe For All

An inventive man, at the moment he is also working on traveling pipes, pipes you can cook out of, and even a reed pipe that you

can smoke and play at the same time. His ideas extend in as many directions as the clay can be sculpted—a nearly infinite number.

And once they are fired, his pipes are nearly unbreakable.

Simmons began working with clay some five years ago at Sacramento City College. He learned from a guru who started him in sculpture there.

Where does he intend to go from here? With a great grin, he said, "Only up. As high as I can get."

PIPE DREAMING IN SCULPTURE

Organic shapes

for imaginative smokers

Text by Carol Corville

Photos by Bill Owens



Smooth-sloping as sea-washed stone, this pipe fits gently into its driftwood stand



A couple twine in a love embrace around this sculpted pipe



A clay woman-pipe: she slides into your hand as if she were born there

Vern Smith

With'em or without'em

The response of the Athletic Department to the recent move by the AS Legislature to freeze athletic funds until charges of racism by black athletes can be cleared is a typical one.

Athletic Director Jerry Wyness, the department's chief spokesman, said, "We will continue our intercollegiate sports program at SF State, with or without Negroes."

Wyness, whose fondness for the ethnic joke is legend around the P.E. Department, said that his investigation revealed that charges by the black athletes were, all in all, a pack of lies, "based on rumor, without any fact behind them."

"We will continue to treat all athletes alike, as we have in the past," Wyness continued.

It is a variation of what he has said since a press conference by the black athletes on May 8. But some people connected with the athletic department feel Wyness does not speak wholly for all the coaches, as his title suggests.

At the first meeting between department representatives and the athletes it was obvious that Wyness and one of the coaches disagreed on several points. When the dispute centered on whether or not black players should be allowed to wear their hair in the Natural-Afro style, the coach offered that he had never objected to the length of a black athlete's hair, but Wyness interjected that he certainly did—a "matter of neatness" he called it.

One of the black athletes demanded that Wyness permit the coaches to offer their response, since they, and not Wyness, would be most affected by a black boycott.

The only thing that resembled an effort to meet the black athletes' demands was made by Vic Rowen, football coach, who indicated the department would try to apply pressures where it could.

Already, some black athletes who had thought of enrolling at SF State, are turning elsewhere before the athletes on campus have an opportunity to talk to them.

They realize that all black athletes on this campus cannot be wrong. Racism exists and they want no part of it.

It's the department's move now, and the "we will continue to treat everybody equal" theme is wearing thin.

Wyness, in fact, conceded that he would do only one thing about the demands at the meeting. That one thing was to set up a Black Athletic Grievances Committee, which the athletes had already formed themselves two days before the meeting.

FORMULA RACING: 'POETRY IN MOTION'

By Larry Maatz

It's the most exciting seat in the world.

A slim, vinyl dais set close between the rails of a light, tubular frame and nestled down into the curves of a tank of high octane fuel.

You're almost lying down, shoulder harness and safety belt around you. A small, leather-covered steering wheel in front of you and your feet tucked around the front suspension to reach a trio of tiny pedals.

200 horsepower behind you and a feather-light fiberglass body shell around you — all riding on four outrageously outsized tires.

800 pounds of pure hedonism. A Formula 2 car.

* * * * *

They're like no other racing car in the world. You don't drive them. You think them. They're so incredibly sensitive that the first lap at anything approaching racing speeds feels about as stable as a hippopotamus on a slippery clay bank. They feel odd. Scary even.

You don't horse these little toys around a turn with the tail hung out like last Saturday's wash and steering with the throttle. Not even a little bit.

You wish it into a turn — treating it like an extension of your fingers and toes. You're a computer and it's a readout machine. You give it instructions and it follows them.

If the instructions are right, its beautiful — like poetry.



The author at Willow Springs International Raceway: "It's like poetry."

If they're wrong that's another matter entirely.

Because the transition from stuck to unstuck is so sudden, and comes with so little warning, that it's almost impossible to take corrective action in time to keep it on the road if you make a mistake.

Take one of these delicate little things into a bend just a hair too fast, or just a foot or so off the line, and things get very spooky. Very quickly.

If you keep it on the road you come out of the turn sweat-

ing but with a mouth like a piece of cotton — and you ask yourself just what in the hell are you doing in it in the first place.

Control

And if you don't keep it on the road, there's that three or four seconds between the moment you lose control and the time the car finally comes to a stop off course. Feels more like three or four years.

But when you do it right when everything is working, when you're really plugged in; it's almost better than sex.

You shriek into a long sweeping right-hand bend at a bit over 130 mph. You pick up the line and feel the car settle into the groove. The tires are biting against the side thrust and your right

foot has the pedal laid to the wood.

Braced

Your left shoulder is being forced against the side screen and your left foot is braced against the frame — as if to keep the centrifugal force from plucking you through the skin of the car.

You cut down for the apex and the side thrust increases as the car accelerates. You clip it and the car drifts back to the outside as you enter the straight, bang it into top gear and head into orbit.

For that one brief moment you are there, on the very threshold of immortality, and nobody, but nobody can take it away from you.

LSD is for the peasants.

18 VETS ON 68 GRID TEAM

A poster hanging outside the office of Gator football coach Vic Rowen reads:

"Gators, 1967 Far Western Conference football champs."

The real message lies below, though:

"If you can make a contribution to help us win in 1968, enter... if not, stay out!"

Rowen expects approximately 75 gridders to take up that challenge when practice opens next fall. Of these, 18 returnees from last season's 9-2 ball club will form a strong nucleus, nine on offense and nine on defense.

Quarterback Al Simontacchi leads the offensive lettermen. The

strong-armed Simontacchi came to SF State last fall from College of Marin and filled in admirably as the Gators' backup quarterback.

His favorite target could be split end Terry Rosencrantz, who joined the Gators last fall after transferring from Sierra College. Another returning wide receiver is swift Ken Pileri.

The most experienced halfback is Mike Goodman, who helped keep defensive lines honest last year in their rush to thwart the Gators' aerial circus. Also coming back in the backfield will be Jack Cummings and Bruce Sitton.

Offensive linemen Tim Layhee, Ron Patterson and Bill Von Es-march will also return to the wars next fall.

The defensive backfield will be solid with mercurial Ron Fassler, Don Camilli and Tom Corbett, who sat out last season with a broken leg.

Anchoring the defensive line will be veterans Jue Hebel, John Rotelli, Nick Kukulica and Tony Volk. Linebackers Dan Sousa and Dave Sanchez add needed experience in the middle.

Rowen is once again counting on help from the junior colleges. He already has many of next year's hopefuls enrolled this se-

mester. Rowen says he is confident he can nab some of the leading J.C. performers who are still undecided about where to continue their football futures.

It is suspected that players from the championship teams from Chabot, College of Marin and Hartnell J.C.'s will contribute heavily to the Gators' 1968 team.

It may be only May, but for Rowen football is a year-round job. Rowen is dedicated to winning championships as another sign in his office reveals:

"Football is not a matter of life or death—it is a little more important."

Gauchos top Wolfpack in NCAA track regional

There are certain days of the year when it is easy to predict the outcome of a game or an event.

It's safe to bet on the Packers in December, the USC track team in June; it used to be the Yanks in September and the Celtics in May.

Last Saturday it seemed logical to bet on the powerful Nevada Wolfpack in the NCAA College Division Regional Track and Field Meet at UC Davis.

Fate

But, the Pack ran into unpredictable happenings. Two of their top point gatherers found themselves placing in the middle of the point standings. That rocked the Pack, a team which two weeks ago had made a shambles

of a Western Conference meet.

UC Santa Barbara ran away with top honors of the day with a total of 86 points, almost double that of runner-up CS Hayward's 44½.

The big Gator surprise of the day occurred in the mile run where lightly-regarded Steve Noland of SF State finished third in the time of 4:17.8. Noland finished sixth in the conference meet in the slow time of 4:35.

To the Finals

Gator team captain Roger Mielocq also took a surprising fifth in the javelin with a toss of 184 feet.

Noland will now go on to the finals of the NCAA College Division Track Championships at CS Hayward on June 7 and 8.

Halfback and a full brain

By Gerard Sirocky

It is not unreasonable to expect a football player, especially a defensive specialist to be big, strong, fast, agile and not too bright.

After all, anyone who wants to tackle a 250 lb. bull of a fullback can't be all there. Well, two year Gator defensive halfback Jim Schmidt has proven himself to be outstanding in both brains and brawn.

Schmidt is good enough on the football field to be drafted and maybe play professionally for the Atlanta Falcons. And while he is far from a Rhodes Scholar, his college grade point average is approximately 2.7.

Honors List

"I am pretty sure I will make the Dean's List this semester," he said. This 21 year old senior is a Physical Education Major, but he has a great interest in history.

When his football playing days are over, he hopes to teach history and coach high school football. As far as his future education, much depends on tryouts with the Atlanta team. He will not be able to graduate next semester and play professionally, but he plans to return to the SF State campus next spring. Elmer Collet, another former Gator now with the SF 49ers, is currently attending State finishing up his graduation requirements.

A transfer student from the College of Marin, Schmidt has high hopes of making the Atlanta

team. He works out daily to insure reporting to training camp in prime condition. But he still finds time to study three to four hours a night.

The All-FWC safety that during the football season it is hard to concentrate on school as both

the physical and mental demands of the violent sport take their toll.

He attributes the success of last year's team to the fine coaching of Vic Rowen and the entire staff. The team finished on top of the Far Western Conference

League with a 9-1 record.

He has already tasted a little of what the pros have to offer. He spent Easter Break week in Atlanta working out with next season's Falcon rookies and more seasoned players who were injured last year.

Safran

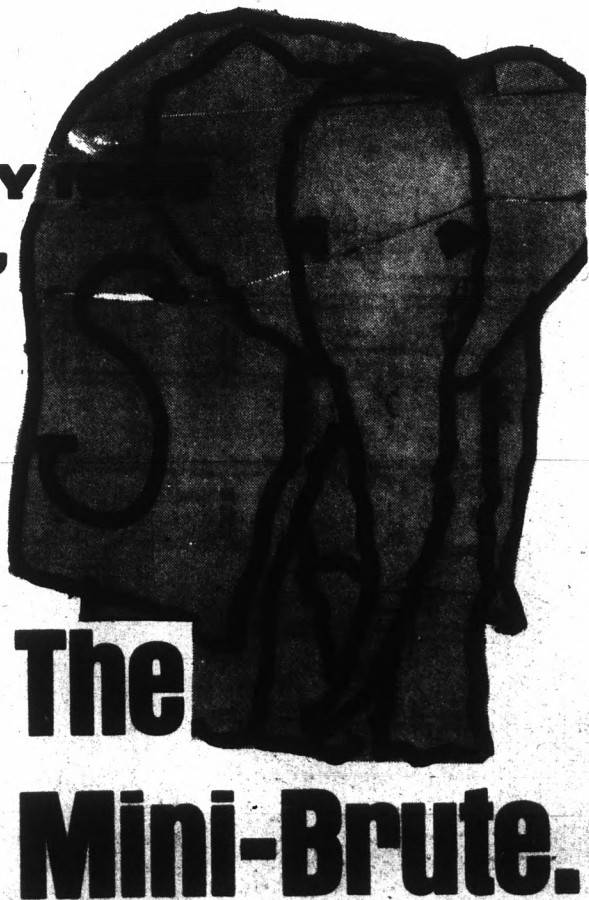
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